[Sala de Comercio] de Buenos Ayres

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British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 1015. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1846. *Established in 1826.*]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have news of a late date and of a very interesting nature from England. The division in the Cabinet on the subject of the Corn-law question had finally led to its dissolution, and to the restoration of the Whigs to power. Lord John Russell had been entrusted with the formation of the new Ministry, and in conjunction with Lord Palmerston was diligently engaged in the performance of the task assigned him by his royal mistress. The Queen was in the Isle of Wight when the Peel administration broke up, but she was expected in London by the 13th December. It was thought that Parliament would not be dissolved, as it was understood that the new Ministry would have the support of Sir Robert Peel and his friends, though combated by the Duke of Wellington and his party.

The packet *Penguin*, from Rio Janeiro 12th October, arrived at Falmouth on the 27th November.

H. B. M's. steam ship *Alecto* sailed for this river direct about the 10th December.

H. B. M's. ship *President*, Captain Stanley, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Dacres, arrived at Rio on the 13th inst., in 32 days from England, and was to proceed immediately for the Cape of Good Hope.

An expedition was ready to sail from France, composed of five frigates and 5,000 men for Madagascar. The British were also to send 6,000 men. The Montevideans will have it that this force is destined for the River Plate.

ANOTHER DAHRA MASSACRE.—THREE THOUSAND VICTIMS.

A letter from Algiers, quoted by one of the Paris journals, relates the following fact:—"We were hoping that those lamentable executions *en masse*, which are so afflicting to every French heart, and the political consequences of which it was easy to foresee would have been renounced, when Colonel St. Arnaud, in August last, committed a deed which left far behind that of Colonel Pelissier. A numerous population, of both sexes and all ages, with their flocks and herds, their tents, their camels, and every means of subsistence, had concealed themselves in the grottos of the Ibeat of the Dahra, on the right bank of the Chelif. The Colonel walled up the seven or eight entrances with rocks, blown off by fusees, and thus caused to perish, according to the unanimous accounts of the Arabs, 3,000 miserable victims. All the French who formed the camp which the Colonel, after this frightful execution, left at Ain Meran, that is to say, the men of two battalions of infantry, and two squadrons of cavalry, affirm that not a man escaped from this vast tomb, which they were appointed to watch. Abd-el-Kader, with his usual ability, availed himself of these two horrible events to raise the exaltation of the Arabs to its highest pitch, and induced several of the friendly tribes to revolt and take up arms against us, and rendered all the rest disaffected. We have been for two months the victims of this state of things. Every individual Arab has consequently become an open or covert enemy to us, and even in Oran our safety is insecure."

(From the "*Weekly Dispatch*," of November 23.)

On Thursday last there was a regular "flare up" between the gentleman of the Commercial Rooms in this city and the Sardinian Consul. This individual who by courtesy or sufferance is allowed to discharge a part of the functions of the Consular Agents of Great Britain and France, has of late assumed such airs as really to render him a nuisance, which the Buenos Ayrean public is too high-spirited to tolerate. Such is his infatuation that he arrogates to himself an absolute control over the transmission of correspondence hence, subjecting to his tyrannical whims not only the officers of his own nation, but even those of H. B. M's. navy. On several occasions, when the commanders of vessels of war or packets have posted themselves for sailing, he has gone to the Commercial Rooms, and required the notice to be taken down, on the silly pretence that no such notice should be given without his knowledge and consent. He had been humoured for some time in his foible, but this complaisance only served to increase his hateur, to the serious inconvenience of the commercial community. Finally a crisis arrived. On the abovementioned day a flag of truce landed to take away the October mail, the officer stating that he would sail on Saturday at 5 P. M. This fact was immediately announced in the Commercial Rooms, upon learning which M. Picolet proceeded thence in a great rage and inquired upon what authority the announcement had been made. On being informed he broke out into violent abuse of the officer, whom he charged with having had the impudence of taking breakfast with the Captain of the Port, without going previously to pay his respects to him; and, boasting that he had had Captain Pym reprimanded for some alleged want of attention, said that the officer should undergo a similar punishment. Not content with this exhibition, he required the notice to be taken down, and uttered the threat that no correspondence received by the Commercial Rooms should be forwarded by the mail. The only person present belonging to the Establishment being the Secretary, and not knowing how to act, complied with the requisition; but the Director on being made acquainted with the circumstance, ordered the notice to be put up again immediately. In the meantime we were applied to to mention the fact in the *British Packet*, but we declined to do so without hearing from M. Picolet, and we advised the parties to write him a polite note stating that the complaints made with respect to the obstructions thrown in the way of the forwarding of correspondence rendered an explanation to the public imperative, and that in order to avoid misrepresentation it was desirable that he should please to manifest the grounds upon which he acted. This advice was adopted, and just as the note was about to be sent to him, M. Picolet came to the Rooms in a violent passion at finding the notice replaced. After he had vented his spite, and was about to withdraw, the Secretary placed in his hands the note alluded to, which, after perusing, he tore up in the presence of the writer, stating that he disdained to reply. Upon this, the Secretary *invited* M. Picolet to leave the premises, and never again enter them. M. Picolet had the good sense to comply, and the public was soon afterwards informed of the fact by the following announcement in the Rooms:

"The Sardinian Consul has been prohibited to enter this establishment."

Letters from Montevideo by the *Union* state that the Packet with the December mail from England had arrived at that port a few moments previous to the sailing of said vessel.

Advertisements.

(Extract from the Edinburgh Gazette of September 5, 1845)

Glasgow, September 1, 1845.

THE undersigned, Spencer Davis Weller, ceased, on the 31st day of December 1844, by mutual agreement, to have any concern in or to be a partner of the concerns carried on in Glasgow, under the firm of John Anderson and Company, in Buenos Ayres, under the firm of Anderson, Weller and Company, in Monte Video, under the firm of Anderson, Macfarlane and Company, and in Liverpool, under the firm of S. D. Weller and Company.

Spencer Davis Weller.

Thomas Walls, Witness.
James MacRae, Witness.

Mrs. Whitaker

BEGS leave to thank the public for the patronage she has received since the death of her late husband, and hopes by every attention to orders intrusted to her care, to merit a continuance of the same. Funerals of every description performed in the most elegant order, and on moderate terms.

Apply at No. 65 Calle de 25 de Mayo.

THE undersigned will re open her School on the 9th inst., at No. 51 Calle de la Federacion. The house is well adapted for the purpose, being in perfect good order, with spacious, dry and airy apartments.

TERMS.

Day-scholars,	$ 50
Day-boarders,	100
Boarders,	200

EDUCATION.

Spanish, English, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Needlework of all kinds.

Extras.—French, $30.—Piano, $50.—Drawing, $60.

E. L. HEATHFIELD.

BUENOS AYRES Commercial Rooms.

THE present Proprietor of the above establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the Mercantile Community of this City, and to the public in general, that it will be carried on the ensuing year in the same premises and under the same terms as heretofore, and begs to assure the subscribers that it will be his earnest endeavour to merit their patronage, by facilitating every information which it may be in his power to afford for the promotion of their commercial interests.

In accordance with the liberal principles on which it is the intention of the proprietor to conduct the establishment, and in order to make it more generally subservient to the interests of the commercial community at large, he has resolved to add another slate, which shall contain, in Spanish, all the information relative to arrivals and sailings to and from this port. In furtherance of the same purpose, and for the more immediate benefit of subscribers, a list of arrivals hence at foreign ports, and of arrivals thence at Montevideo, &c., will be kept up in the Telescope Room, on other two slates, in both languages.

Foreign periodicals and newspapers from different parts will also be augmented in proportion as the wants or increasing number of subscribers may require.

Vessels on the eve of sailing will be posted in the Slate Room, where the letter box is placed, and the careful forwarding of letters to their destination shall be one of the objects of his special attention.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Those who have the right of admittance to the Reading Room, Telescope Room, and Azotea, are—

Subscribers, and non-residents introduced by subscribers.
The national and foreign authorities.
Officers of Vessels of War and Packets.
Captains and Supercargoes of Merchant Vessels of all Nations.

The Branch Pilots have, as heretofore, the free use of the Telescopes and Azotea.

The Slate Room is open to the Public.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 31, 1845.

Notice.

THE firms of Briscoe, Twyford & Co., of this city, and Briscoe, Steward & Co, of Montevideo, are this day dissolved by agreement, so far as respects George Beley, but the business will still be carried on in both cities under the same firms by the continuing partners, and Mr. William Steward, who are hereby authorized to settle all accounts.

Buenos Ayres, December 31st, 1845.

William Briscoe & Sons.
George Beley.
James Steward.
Charles H. Twyford.

ENGLAND.

(From the *Morning Chronicle* of the 31st Oct. last.)

The more the proceedings of Government with reference to the affairs of the River Plate are examined, the more they will be found opposed to justice, to common sense, to national dignity, and even to the true interests of humanity. In vain we search for any rational principle that might be supposed to have guided them. We can find nothing but an apparent fatal consistency in harassing and running the interests of British merchants and manufacturers, at all hazards and in all ways.

The defeat which Rivera sustained in December, 1842, on the Argentine territory (at the Arrroyo Grande), was so decisive, that in the city of Montevideo the game was given up for lost, and no one thought of resistance. The inside party had only to walk out, Oribe to walk in, and the affair was settled.

At this juncture Mr. Mandeville issued his notification to the Buenos Ayres Government to withdraw their troops, which Oribe, following up his victory, had just marched into the Banda Oriental. No regard to it was paid by that Government, and, as it was not followed up in any way by Mr. Mandeville, it be may said to have been, as far as they were concerned, a dead letter.

Not so, however, as regarded Montevideo. On that party a new light broke. If England could but be prevailed upon to interfere, there was yet hope. From that moment may be dated the commencement of the obstinate pertinacity which has prolonged the struggle nearly three years.

The effect of it, as far as British interests in Montevideo are concerned, has been the loss to our merchants and manufacturers not only of three years trade, but also of nearly the whole of the debts which were due to them at the time by their customers, and which may be estimated at considerably more than half a million of pounds sterling. On account of the military occupation of the country, and the consequent interruption to trade, the country dealers have been unable to pay their debts due to the town dealers, and these again theirs to the importing merchants.

To go into the details of all the petty obstacles that have been thrown in the way of the termination of the war since that time would be tedious. Just enough encouragement has been doled out to the Montevideo party to keep their heads above water, but no more. All attempts on the part of Oribe and the Buenos Ayres Government to hasten a settlement have been thwarted. If the object had been the prolongation of the war, the means employed could not have been different.

Finding all other means unavailing, the Government of Buenos Ayres determined, in January last, to institute a strict blockade of the port of Montevideo, a measure which they had deferred till then from a regard for neutral interests. As the city was closely invested by land, a strict blockade of the port besides, promised, it would seem, too speedy a result. It was, therefore, necessary to get rid of it. The French undertook the responsibility of denying to a sovereign state the right of blockade, which they themselves a few years back had put in force against that same state; and our officers, pleading their example, refused to acknowledge it also. Subsequently we have had the discreditable spectacle of the Prime Minister of this country recognising in his place in Parliament, as the most matter of course thing, a right which his subordinate is denying at Buenos Ayres, and as a punishment for asserting which he is making war upon a friendly power!

The consequence of all this is, that the war, which was just at an end, almost literally for the want of combatants, has received, so to speak, a fresh supply of fuel, and is now likely to last another three years. Mr. Ouseley has renewed its lease for a fresh term. The merchants may make up their minds to three years more of idleness at Montevideo, and to the loss of all hope of recovering any part of their outstanding debts.

As most of the leading importing houses in the River Plate have establishments both at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and as nearly all the manufacturers who ship to one port ship to the other, it was some consolation to them that if Montevideo was closed as a market for goods Buenos Ayres was open. But now this consolation is to be denied them. Buenos Ayres is to be reduced to the same level as Montevideo. The same suspension of business—the same loss of oustanding debts—the same wreck of the industry of past years—the same barren prospect for the future, only all on a much more extended scale. Thus our trade at both ports will be destroyed.

What have the merchants trading to the River Plate done to deserve this treatment at the hands of Government? Surely, if their interests are not deemed worthy to be cared for and cherished, they might, whilst lamenting their fate, acquiesce in the necessity, and submit with resignation. But what interest have we in the River Plate except as traders? As traders only do we go there—as traders only are we interested in its well being—as traders only do we learn that such men as Rosas, Oribe, and Rivera exist. To suppose that we have any concern in the relative positions of these men, of such weight as to make the interests of our merchants, through whom alone we are cognizant of their existence, a secondary consideration, is a contradiction in terms—a logical as well as political absurdity.

Nor to the native inhabitants of the River Plate is our interference likely to prove less fatal than to our merchants. Had it taken place three years ago, when the two parties seemed nearly equal, there might have been some chance of our obtaining a hearing from both: and if one had refused, the mediating power, joining its forces to the other, might have found it comparatively an easy task to coerce into submission. But to wait till one party is annihilated, and then to take upon ourselves the task of resuscitating it, implies a degree of fatuity which is scarcely conceivable.

Moreover, the miseries which intervention should have prevented have all been suffered. Torrents of blood have been shed—thousands of victims have fallen, thousands more been ruined. All that a three years' war in a semi-barbarous country includes *has* happened. Our intervention will not prevent this—it will repeat it.

To suppose that Oribe will surrender the prize he has almost clutched, without a fierce and desperate struggle—that an army said to have been merciless through a series of triumphs will be less so when baffled and disappointed—would show little knowledge of human nature, and less of South American character. It needs no gift of prophecy to foretell that should Oribe be driven by force out of the Banda Oriental, "the last will be worse than the first," and that little (of that which can be destroyed) will remain for those who come after him.

Nor will it be confined to one side of the river only. Sooner or later it must extend to the other shore, and we shall then have both Buenos Ayres and Montevideo—the whole of this vast section of South America—a scene of slaughter and desolation which it is awful to contemplate. To those who fancy that, in dealing with these South American states, England has only to issue her mandates to secure obedience, this may appear exaggerated; but it will not appear so to those who are acquainted with the country, and have studied the character of the leading men in the River Plate.

It has been attempted to justify our measures on the score of humanity. But true humanity, before acting, would inquire first whether its interference was likely to do most good or harm. It is a spurious humanity which seeks only to glorify itself, without caring for results.

Another pretence is, that the independence of the Banda Oriental is in danger. Now this is a most absurd or impudent one. Oribe is just as much a Montevidean as Rivera, and the mere fact of his being assisted by Buenos Ayres to recover his lost Presidentship, argues nothing against the safety of his country's independence in his hands. Rivera himself has at all times had many Buenos Ayreans (of the party opposed to Rosas) in *his* service. But it is no new thing in the history of the world for an ejected sovereign or ruler to try to recover his lost power by the means of foreign aid, nor for countries subjected to this process to have preserved their independence in despite of its successful result. Had any *bona fide* fears been entertained for the existence of the Banda Oriental as an independent state, the obvious remedy would have been to stipulate for the withdrawal of the Argentine forces within a given time after Oribe's entry into Montevideo.

A question yet remains, and one not so easy to answer satisfactorily—*whom* are we going to fight for? Rivera has fled to Rio Janeiro. The whole country has submitted to Oribe. Within the walls of Montevideo we find, besides the townsfolk, who sigh for peace, a few Argentine emigrants—a few leading men of the Rivera party, of course deeply compromised—a sprinkling of adventurous individuals, who have advanced their moneys on condition of a handsome per centage, when Rivera is firmly seated again, and the 3000 to 4000 Italians and Basques who defend the town for the sake, it is understood, of their promised lands. These are now the only remaining opponents of Oribe. Do they constitute the nation of the Banda Oriental, and it is for them we propose to make such great sacrifices?

It is sincerely to be hoped our Government will ponder these things before they commit themselves further.

FRANCE.

(From the *Courrier du Havre.*)

The greatest gain that England derived from intervention in the affairs of the River Plate was to bring down upon us the ill-will of the United States. Independently of this, there was certainly more advantage for English commerce in an alliance with Buenos Ayres than in the unavailing and impracticable independence of Montevideo. (1) Our opposition with their proverbial sagacity did not understand it so; they exerted all their energies to drive us to the fault we have just committed, in associating ourselves with *an act of piracy*. The capture of the flotilla of President Rosas is, indeed, nothing else but an act of piracy; and if such an act is not to be wondered at on the part of a maritime power that annihilates the fleets of neutrals, and bombards their cities, as at Copenhagen—that captures our vessels without a declaration of war as England did on the occasion of the rupture of the peace of Amiens,—it certainly does no honor to our country, which did not triumph, it is true, in its struggles for the liberty of the seas and the independence of flags, but at least had not yet so openly forsaken those principles of liberty, nor gone over, against the weak, to the ranks of the strong. Our readers will recollect the American sloop of war *St. Louis* which came with all haste to announce to its Government that France and England had had recourse to an armed intervention in the affairs of the River Plate. The official journal of President Polk, the ***Washington Union***, after publishing the news, and waiting for the remarks which it expected would be elicited from the other American papers, was surprised at their silence, and published the following article, the graveness and importance of which we cannot disguise. (The article alluded to will be inserted in a future number—*B. P.*)

(1) The *Courrier* seems to entertain the idea that the Argentine Confederation aims at the annexation of the Oriental State. The fact, however, is quite different. Its object is to secure its own independence as well as that of the sister Republic, whose nationality it considers neccessary for the preservation of the balance of power in this section of America. That independence would be always endangered, and peace and order impracticable in these countries, whilst the restless faction who, with the aid of foreign force, usurped the Government, should remain in power at Montevideo. Against this faction is it that the Argentine Government, in alliance with the Oriental people and the Constitutional authorities, wages war for a mutually advantageous purpose.—*B. P.*

UNITED STATES.

New Orleans, 20th October, 1845.

The *Union* of the 9th, contains what may be regarded as an exposition of the intentions of our government, with reference to the recent unwarrantable interference of the British and French Cabinets in the affairs of South America. Our commercial interests on the La Plata, are declared to be too great to permit us to see them sacrificed by the establishment of an European supremacy, while "it is of still more vital concern to our avowed national policy, to keep this continent safe and sacred from agressive foreign dictation." After quoting from Mr. Monroe's celebrated Message of 1823, the bold position therein taken by our Government, in relation to European powers, and independent Governments, the *Union* proceeds to say: "Such has uniformly been, and such, we have no hesitation in saying, is now the view of our Government." And finally we are assured that the men in power are of a character and spirit to protest against such interference, wisely and firmly, with moderation, and with "dignity." Upon which the "*Bulletin*" of to-day makes the following piquant remarks, and which, for their soundness and American feeling, I copy entire:—"The announcement of this determination on the part of the Cabinet at Washington, will no doubt meet with the general approbation of the country. If there is any sentiment to which all parties in the country are committed, and, indeed, which amounts to a national conviction, it is that the safety, dignity and self respect of the United States, alike forbid that Governments of the other hemisphere shall be suffered to intermix with the politics of America. That a necessity has arisen for now re-asserting the doctrine, cannot be denied; nor can the utmost degree of firmness and vigor, within the limits of Executive authority, that may be used in applying and enforcing it, be reprobated.

"It would be folly, however, if not worse, in considering this subject, to attempt to conceal the fact, that in carrying out the policy indicated by the official journal a crisis in our foreign relations must be produced, and the peace of the country put at hazard. In this view the expose of the Union is highly important, and it was very proper that the intentions of the administration should be announced. The necessity, however, and not the fault, is on our part.—

The crisis, therefore, is only to be lamented, not shunned. It can be but a persistance in wrong doing indeed, on the part of the nations with which we shall be brought in controversy, that can cause any serious difficulty to grow out of the remonstrance of our government. In the present condition of our foreign relations, however, the effect of the introduction of any additional element of dispute or excitement may well be distrusted, and cause the worst in some degree to be prepared for." I consider this new feature in our national affairs more important, and deserving of more attention, than any subject which has agitated our country since the treaty of Ghent. And one, too, from the intricacy with which it is involved, which will require more diplomatic skill to effect an amicable adjustment than all the subjects put together, which have been, from time to time, the object of negociation.

The *Union* has most truly said: "It is of still more vital concern to our avowed national policy, to keep this continent safe and sacred from aggressive foreign dictation," But while, at the same time, this avowed national policy of our Government has again and again been declared, it is most extraordinary and lamentable, that the Government makes no effort on its part to maintain and carry it out. Hardly a passing notice is taken of the most active preparations now going on in the dock yards of both England and France, in increasing and fortifying their steam marine, while our Government quietly folds its hands, and with all the confidence of having a powerful steam navy, boldly avows its national policy to the world! We have already seen what dexterity and experience our Government has shown in preparing for a little brush with Mexico. What then, I ask, in the name of Heaven, are we to expect from this vain confidence, and dilatoriness on the part of the Government, in case we are involved in a conflict with European powers? I can only say that we never will be able "to keep this continent safe and sacred from aggressive foreign dictation," unless the steam navy of the United States is enlarged and increased so as to comport with our dignity, standing, and character as a nation. It is to be hoped the coming session of Congress will take this matter in hand, for without being always prepared for war, we never can protect ourself or maintain peace.

(From the "*New-York Evening Post,*" of November 1, 1845.)

BRAZIL.

(From the *Publicador Mineiro.*)

General Rosas.—There is not a name which more justly merits the affection, the respect and esteem of Americans, than the name of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, General D. Juan Manuel de Rosas. It is long since the actions of this extraordinary man induced us to assign him the first place, considering him, as we do, the greatest of all Americans. His conduct in the difficult position in which he was placed by that anti-Brazilian Minister who invited France and England to interfere forcibly in an exclusively American question—an exclusively family question, if we may be allowed the expression—has completely overthrown the detractors of the distinguished qualities and merits of Rosas. We have ere now informed our readers of the most prominent features and circumstances of the question of the River Plate, where the British and French are insulting the name and glory of Americans. Buenos Ayres under the guidance of General Rosas has done that which, perhaps, it behoved the Brazilian Government to have done, that is—to stir up national enthusiasm against the monstrous league of those two grasping powers—and the result, as might have been foreseen is answering Rosas's able views; the Argentine Republic rises *en masse* to join in the efforts of the illustrious chief who is ready to repel by force the outrage done to Americans by the French and English who thus think to trample with impunity on our rights and nationality. We consider it to be our rigorous duty not to neglect the record of such remarkable events, because they are of such deep interest to Brazil that to forget them it were necessary we had not the American heart which now beats with indignation at the criminal proceedings which the Cabinets of France and England have resorted to, to put an end to the struggle between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. The Rio Janeiro papers which we have pursued, be it said to their honour, have devoted entire columns to the affairs of the River Plate, but we crave the pardon of our contemporaries whilst we say that they have been backward to give to General Rosas that sincere praise which he so highly merits; the praise of all and every Brazilian who like ourselves pays a tribute of veneration and esteem to everthing tending to uphold the grandeur, glory, and dignity of America.

Nothing has been published nor is known of the intentions of our Government; we are not ignorant of the perils of indiscreet disclosures; but there are cases in which it is most desirable that the views of the Cabinet be known: should Brazil not express her solemn reprobation of such British and French buccaneers they will remain with their hands raised and ever ready to come and give us lessons in America, which America can well do without, and which she will repel with the same dignity that Rosas is now resisting Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis.

The object of this article is not to discuss these questions at full length for which we are not as sufficiently well informed as we should ever wish to be on the subjects we treat upon; our only intention at present being to recommend to the veneration and esteem of our fellow-countrymen the illustrious and immortal name of General D. Juan Manuel de Rosas.

(Rio Janeiro *Centinela de la Monarquia*)

The Corps Diplomatique *of Buenos Ayres* vs. *the sham Peacemakers.*

(*Continued.*)

Buenos Ayres, October 3d, 1845.

Legation and Consulate General of Portugal in the Argentine Confederation.

Most Excellent Sir,—

On the 1st inst. I had the honour of receiving the note of Y. E. addressed to me under date of 30th September last, in which, after manifesting that the notorious calumnies on which the Ministers Plenipotentiary of England and France pretend in defiance of good sense, and to the scandal of the inhabitants of the Argentine Confederation, to ground the unjustifiable blockade which they declared on the ports and coasts of this Province, place the Government in the painful position of confuting them by bringing into full light and subjecting to the severe impartial judgment of Nations its administrative acts and the principles of policy by which these have been and still continue to be guided, and those of justice, which it has indiscriminately dispensed to all, as well as the abuse of power, by which these Ministers wantonly offend these Republics, causing immense losses to neutral commerce, without respecting the principles of humanity, of justice, or of Public Law, nor what is due to the state of peace subsisting between the Governments of H. B. M. and H. M. the King of the French and the Confederation; you ask in the name of H. E. the Governor, that I should express myself on various points, which I will proceed to answer in the order they have been set forth in Y. E.'s note.

Since 1844 to this date, during which period I have had the honour of being charged with the Legation and Consulate General of Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, I have ever found in the Argentine Government, and in the subaltern authorities the greatest deference, marked attention, and proofs of benevolence, and I have not yet had a motive for complaining of the want of due security for my fellow countrymen. When at any time I have had to make representations in regard to acts emanating from subaltern authorities, it has never been necessary to address Y. E., because in the Judges of the Criminal and Civil Courts, Doctors Torres, Carcova and Mancilla, the Chiefs of Police, Captain of the Port and President of the corps of Watchmen, I have always found the greatest deference and alacrity. I omit quoting examples to prove the truth of these assertions, to avoid lengthening this note, but I must mention the following: Many years since a Portuguese was sentenced by the competent tribunals, for offences he had committed, to serve in a corps of the line for a determinate period. I interceded for him, and H. E. the Governor had the goodness to send me his discharge, and an order for the Commandant of the corps to dismiss him from further service.

I have not observed, nor known to be at the head of the Police an association famous for a multitude of sinister deeds. No complaint has been made to me, nor am I aware that the documents of nationality given to Portuguese subjects and to those of other nations, have been torn by the officers of that institution, nor that the bearers of such documents have been put in prison and made to join the Argentine troops.

No Portuguese has complained to me that his request for a passport from the Police has been eluded and denied; on the contrary, some have been, at my request, in urgent cases, favoured with them previous to the lapse of the three days customary for publication; the only exception is for Montevideo in consequence of the present war.

In the same manner no wife of a Portuguese, nor the children of these, have made representations to me in consequence of a denial of passports asked by them—the former for the purpose of joining her husband, and the latter to go to their parents. The daily papers of this city, in which the names of those persons soliciting passports are published, testify to the truth of this.

I am absolutely ignorant that the Police of this Province has obliged Portuguese subjects or those of other nations to sign through fear, representations in opposition to their respective Governments. Were there any truth in these assertions I could not be ignorant of it from my social position and my connections in the country.

That the Police has menacingly vociferated in the public square against the Mediating Powers, their Plenipotentiaries or their subjects, is totally destitute of all foundation and it is sufficiently notorious that the latter continue to be as much respected here at present as they were formerly.

The recent murders, and that of the Scotch family especially, have greatly excited the public attention, exorbitant premiums have been offered in this city and Montevideo for the discovery of the perpetrators: as a Portuguese was amongst the number, I had the satisfaction of noticing the noble interest evinced in favour of the unfortunate victims and in behalf of public justice. For that reason Y. E. was pleased to show me the strict orders which were sent to their Excellencies the Governors of the neighbouring Provinces, to the Criminal Court, the Police, and the Justices of the Peace in the country districts, that they should proceed with all zeal and activity, in order to discover the criminals for the purpose of punishing them rigorously according to law; and I must add that I know from persons of probity that all possible means have been employed to discover the criminals.

The assassination and butchery in cold blood of thousands of prisoners of war after the battle of India Muerte is an unjustifiable and preposterous charge. I know from persons worthy of credit that this is one of the many calumnies circulated by the enemies of H. E. General Oribe; and that those who were taken on that occasion have joined his ranks: on the other hand it would be absurd to suppose that in wars between small armies, mostly composed of cavalry, thousands of prisoners could be taken in one action.

The information which I have received respecting the war which has been carried on in the Oriental Republic, is greatly at variance with what has been asserted by the enemies of said General Oribe; it is notoriously evident that he has been made a butt for the shafts of malignity; else, how can the abandonment of the city of Montevideo by the majority of the Orientals for the purpose of joining him be explained? No one is ignorant of this, and that many others emigrated from that city which had become a theatre of revolting scenes. I am also positively aware, and events prove the fact, that the Argentine Government has in no wise participated in the measures which said General Oribe of his own accord takes, as independent of that Government, in the direction of the war, the employment of the forces under his orders, and in all the internal acts of administration of the same Republic; and it is well known that he established there the different Tribunals and Courts, Civil, Commercial, Criminal, and of Appeals, the Justices of the Peace and the Municipal Authorities of the different Departments, and that they are all Orientals.

In respect to the deplorable events at Colonia del Sacramento on the 31st day of August last, I must say in behalf of truth that the testimony, complaints and reports of eye witnesses worthy of credit leave no room for doubts. The true authors of that pillage and of other depredations committed on the property of foreigners (many of them Portuguese) and of natives of the country, were the allied forces which took possession of that town—the Italians under the command of Garibaldi having distinguished themselves.

It is my belief that I have responded with precise exactitude to the points referred to in Y. E's. note, and it is satisfactory to me to reciprocate in some measure the candour and deference which I have ever met with from Y. E., in the sincere and true narration of the abovementioned facts. I sincerely regret to see the nationality of the Argentine and Oriental States slandered. I deplore the evils of the war, and indulge the most ardent wishes for its prompt and happy termination.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

To His Excellency Dr. D. Felipe Arana, Member of the Supreme Court, and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

January 24.—Wind E.N.E., fresh.

Arrived, French schooner of war late 9th of July.

January 25—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 26.—Wind E.N.E.

Sailed, Spanish brig of war Heroé, 14 guns, Capt. José Dueñas, for Montevideo, bearing the broad pennant of D. Antonio Estrada, Commander of the Spanish naval forces in the River Plate.

Passengers—4.

January 27.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 28.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, H. B. M's. schooner (tender) Vigilant Thos. Hambly, Commander.

Sailed, during the night, Sardinian brig of war Colombo, 18 guns, Capt. Baron Tolosano, for Montevideo.

Passengers—Mr. Peter M. Delisle, and 39 others.

January 29.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, French schooner of war Orestes, from Montevideo, and sailed again in the direction of Colonia.

January 30.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived, Brazilian corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barrozo, from Montevideo.

Passengers—Mr. Robert M. Walsh, the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Wise to Mr. Brent, Secretary of Legation from the United States to Brazil, and sister.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO

from the 10th to the 20th inst.

American barque Chipola, McLeman, from Rio Grande 7th January.

Sardinian polacre Grillo, Recaño, from Rio Grande 7th January.

Belgian barque Louisa, Lams, from Cadiz 18th November.

British barque Empress, Scott, from Setubal 17th November.

Swedish barque Skatan, Sundberg, from Rio Grande 7th January.

Sardinian schooner Rosa, from Rio Grande.

Brazilian schooner brig Buen Suceso, Machado, from St. Catherine's.

British brig Ann, Cowet, from Lisbon 28th November.

Brazilian polacre Virginia, Nicoa, from Rio Grande 12th January.

Brazilian brigantine Linda Flor, Amorin, from Rio Grande 10th January.

Norwegian barque Napoleon, Baker, from Newcastle 18th October.

Sardinian polacre Bella Union, Brunengro, from Rio Janeiro 4th January.

British brig Eclipse, Keith, from Lisbon 23rd November.

Spanish brig Prueba, Estopè, from Barcelona 29th October, and Malaga 22nd November.

Spanish polacre Vicente, Alcina, from Barcelona 27th October and Malaga 14th November.

Sardinian polacre Teseo, Canelli, from Genoa 25th November.

British brig Douglas, Lepage, from Cadiz 21st November.

Brazilian lugger Electra, Lima, from Rio Grande 14th January.

American barque Cornelia, Young, from Baltimore 10th November.

British schooner Spy, Beniot, from Patagonia 8th January, in ballast.

Do. barque Amy, Dickson, from Cadiz 28th November.

Do. do. Selima, Bell, from Liverpool 12th November.

American ship Brutus, Adams, from New York 19th November.

British brig Blonde, from Liverpool 14th November.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

Oct. 5, British brig Middleton, Tinion, hence 13th July.

AT ANTWERP.

Oct. 4, British barque Baronet, Scotland, hence 13th July.

AT GENOA.

Sept. 22, Sardinian barque Speranza, Gastaldi, hence 6th June.

" 1, Do. do. Paolina, Craviotto, hence 12th June.

AT MALAGA.

Sept. 12, Spanish brig Enrique, Barcelo, hence 1st July.

AT HAVANA.

Sept. 13, Spanish brig Arrogante Emilio, Basolovo, hence 20th June.

" 30, Do. polacre Descada, Esquien, hence 8th July.

AT VALPARAISO.

June 1st, and sailed 20th for Callao, British barque Waterville, Mills, hence 28th April.

AT MAURITIUS.

July 15, British ship Euphrates, Monroe, from Point Lara 21st May.

AT CETTE.

Sept. 20, Sardinian barque Prudencia, Rossi, hence 26th June.

AT BOSTON.

Oct. 19, American barque Peru, Gore, hence 1st August.

AT SALEM.

Oct. 27, American barque Rosabella, Bailey, hence 26th August.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Ship Satellite, 18 guns, Captain Bobert Hibbert Bartholomew Rowley.

Brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.

Schooner (tender) Vigilant, Mate Thomas Hambly, Commander.

UNITED STATES—Brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington.

FRENCH—Schooner Catalina.

Schooner late 9th July, 1 gun.

SARDINIAN—Schr. Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Dequivinet.

BRAZILIAN—Corvette Union, 18 guns, Capt. Francisco Manuel Barrozo.

Schooner brig Argus, 12 guns, Captain Eugenio Tabares.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

Jan. 26.—The French schooner Catalina this day shifted her anchorage.

Jan. 29.—The Commander of H. B. M's. schooner Vigilant, Mate Thomas Hambly, came this day with a flag of truce to the shore;—the object of this visit is to take the return of the October mail for England. Said boat returned in the morning to the vessel, came again in the afternoon and again returned, having left the Commander on shore.

Jan. 30.—The boat with a flag of truce from the Vigilant, came again this day to the shore and returned.

This day (31st inst.) completes the 126th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

Saturday..........76
Sunday..........79
Monday..........79
Tuesday..........80
Wednesday..........84
Thursday..........84
Friday..........86

Advertisements.

Sale by Auction,

BY IBARRA & MACOME.

ON WEDNESDAY, 4th February, at 11 o'clock precisely, at the dwelling house No 93 Calle La Paz, will be sold to the highest bidder, in order to disoccupy the House, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to the said House, which consists of Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads and Bedding; most of the Furniture of London Manufacture, and in prime order. For further particulars see the daily papers.

Removal.

MR. TENKER,

DOCTOR of Dental Surgery, has removed his Establishment from 96 Cathedral Street to No. 55 same Street, and almost directly *opposite*, where he hopes his former friends and the public will do him the favor to call when requiring his professional services. 3—j.p.

Silesia Rams.

THOSE who are desirous of refining and improving their sheep are informed that Mr. Flint has on sale superior Rams from his pure blooded Silesia and Saxony flocks which he is now offering at reduced prices.

The superior quality of these rams as to purity of blood and weight of fleece are too well known to require any further remarks *They are the only Sheep of the Silesia cast in Buenos Ayres,* and experience has shown that the casts from these rams give nearly double the quantity of wool of those from the Saxony rams and of equal quality.

Those who wish to purchase will please apply to Mr. SPRING, Barraca de los Andes, or to Mr. WILLIAM T. LIVINGSTON, Barraca del Diezmo; these gentlemen having been appointed agents for the sale of said rams. Samples of the wool can also be seen at those places.

tfo

Electro Metallurgy

APPLIED TO DENTISTRY.

MR. ROWLEY, from London, begs to inform the residents of this City, that he has brought to the most satisfactory conclusion a series of Metallurgical Experiments founded on the principles of the above *New Science.* The invaluable advantages arising from this new discovery, combined with the system which Mr. R. has practised with the greatest success for many years, will render the construction of artificial teeth much more perfect than heretofore.

Teeth constructed on the principles of the above new improved system, are held securely in their places, by the combined action of *atmospheric pressure* and *capillary attraction,* whereby springs are in most cases rendered unnecessary.

Persons however advanced in years, who have been disappointed in the use of artificial teeth, will find that this improved system will restore to them, all the functions of the natural teeth as regards mastication, articulation, duration, and beauty. Teeth thus constructed may be removed and replaced with the greatest facility.

Mr. R. has also constructed an instrument with which he can remove the caries or decayed parts of the teeth more effectually than by the method usually adopted, and which if applied in time will obviate in many cases the necessity of extraction, by inducing an enlargement of the bone in the crown of the tooth, which in early life possesses vitality sufficiently active for that purpose.

Those persons who may be disposed to take advantage of what is now offered, should apply without delay, as it is the intention of Mr. R. to proceed to England, in order to secure to himself his methods, by right of patent. Apply between the hours of 9 and 3.

No. 65, Calle 25 de Mayo.

3 tp

Wanted.

AN English Girl or Woman is wanted as Cook, in a foreign family. Enquire at No. 123, Calle de Maypû.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	415	á	420	each
Do Patriot	410	á	415	do.
Plata, macuquina	20	á	21	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	22	á	23	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	22	á	22¼	do.
Six per cent. Stock	76	á		do. per cent
Exchange on England	2	á	2⅛d.	
Do. France	22½	á	23	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	3			per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	2			do.
Do. United States	20			
Hides, Ox, for Engld &Germy	52	á	55	per pesada.
Do. France	46	á	48	do.
Do. North America	44	á	46	do.
Do. Spain	48	á	52	do.
Do. salted	without price			do.
Do. Horse	20	á	21	do. each
Calf skins	45	á	46	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	27	á	30	per dozen
Do. fine	35	á	38	do.
Deer skins	without price			do.
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	3	á	4	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	no price.			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	38	á	40	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	45	á	50	do.
Do. long	80	á	100	do.
Wool, common, washed	23	á	26	do.
Do. picked	without price			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do.			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	á	35	do
Tallow, pure	without price			do.
Do. raw	15	á	15½	do.
Do. with grease	without price			do.
Jerked beef	do.			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	100	á	150	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	without price			do.
Hide cuttings	6	á	8	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price			per lb.
Do. black	9	á	9½	do.
Salted tongues	6	á	7	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega.
Discount	1½	á	4½	per cent. month.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 420 dollars
The lowest price 390 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week Nothing doing.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.